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AUGUST, 1835.

[No. 8.]

COLONIZATION EFFORTS.

IN the April number of this volume, our readers were apprised of a Resolution which the Managers of the American Colonization Society had adopted on the 5th of March preceding, to endeavour to raise ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS during the present year, and of the motives which led to the Resolution. Among the various proceedings of the Managers to effect their purpose, one was to despatch their Secretary to the North, in order that he might lay before our friends in that part of the Union, the claims of the Society to their confidence and liberal support. Accordingly, when that officer returned from a visit on behalf of the Society to Virginia, he proceeded on his mission, and has since been diligently employed in executing its duties.

On his way to New England, Mr. GURLEY conferred with the Young Men's Colonization Society of Pennsylvania, and the New York City Colonization Society, on the subject of their relations to the Parent Institution, the above-mentioned Resolution, and other important matters. While in New York, he attended the Great Colonization meetings held in that city on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May; of which an account is given in this volume, pages 186, 187, 201—206. He then visited Hartford, and in company with the Rev. Dr. Fisk and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, attended the anniversary of the Colonization Society of Connecticut. At this meeting, of the proceedings of which we hope to obtain a full report, several interesting Addresses were delivered to an audience respectable in numbers and in character, and a Resolution was adopted for raising \$3000 in that State. At New Haven, on Sunday evening, May 24th, Mr. GURLEY preached in the Rev. Mr. BACON's church to a large congregation, and used the occasion to enforce the claims of the Colonization cause to public favour. At the same time the audience was addressed by Mr. Wilson. On Thursday afternoon, May 28th, Mr. GURLEY addressed a large and respectable Colonization meeting at the Masonic Temple in Boston, the Hon. ALEXANDER H. EVERETT presiding, which was adjourned to the next afternoon, when he also attended. The second meeting was highly interesting, and was addressed by several distinguished individuals; and Resolutions favorable to

Colonization were adopted. A deep impression in favor of Colonization was made at those two meetings.

On the evening of Friday, Mr. GURLEY casually visited the meeting of the Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, and had scarcely taken his seat when Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, an English denouncer of the American Colonization Society, rose and proposed the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That inasmuch as the principles and measures of the American Colonization Society, and of its auxiliaries, have been clearly shown, in the light of truth, of experience, and of demonstration, to be unrighteous, unnatural and proscriptive—at war with the best interests of Africa—and diametrically opposed to the feelings and voices of the coloured population of this country—we regard the present attempt which is making to give strength and permanency to that Society, as a FRAUD upon the *ignorance*, and AN OUTRAGE upon the *intelligence* and *humanity* of the community, demanding the strongest public reprobation."

Mr. THOMPSON then, says Mr. GURLEY in a letter, dated June 1st, 1835, to one of the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, "challenged any person present to come forward and defend the Colonization Society. I instantly rose and said that I would do it, then, or any other time, there or elsewhere. I was thus, unexpectedly, brought into a discussion with Thompson, and continued it until noon the next day. I stated at the outset, that I entered into this discussion, not from any sense of obligation to meet my opponent in the field of argument, nor because I did not regard the resolution as impeaching the moral character of many of the best men in the country, but that I might give that Society correct views of the plan of African Colonization, and the true principles of the Colonization Society.

"The Resolution was finally passed, but fifteen or twenty voices, I judge, were raised against it, and probably fifty or more Colonizationists had withdrawn before the vote was taken. You can hardly imagine the bold and determined spirit with which the Anti-Slavery men are pushing their cause—mainly, now, it would seem, to overthrow the Colonization Society, which they deem the great wall in the way of their progress. I state these facts, that should other representations be made of this affair, you may have the means of correcting them."

The Editor of the Boston Recorder, in his remarks on this discussion, after stating the challenge of Mr. THOMPSON, and its acceptance by Mr. GURLEY, says:

"A debate then commenced, at which each spoke twice for half an hour at each time, and the meeting adjourned till nine o'clock the next morning. The debate was then resumed, and continued till past twelve, when Mr. G. said that his strength would not permit his continuing it at present, but he was willing at a future time to continue the discussion. On this, a large number rose and left the hall. Mr. Thompson spoke again, and then the Resolution passed; the reporter, employed by the Society, says, with four dissenting votes; others estimate the nays at 12, 15, and 20. In such circumstances, nothing but a decided majority in favor of Mr. Thompson's Resolution could be expected.

"This debate has excited a very lively interest in the subject. From remarks in the city papers, and of individuals who were present, it is evident that Mr. Gurley has promoted his object. The debate is said by some of the papers, to have been the richest intellectual treat of any debate held in the city for many years.

"Mr. Gurley has now gone to Concord, N. H., to attend the meeting of the Colonization Society of that State. He will probably return to this city in a few days, and lay the objects of the Society before our citizens more generally. From what has passed already, it is evident that they will be glad to hear him. Aside from his other qualities, not a few of those who heard him, think him decidedly a more able debater than Mr. Thompson."

In noticing this discussion, the Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian expresses his regret, that Mr. GURLEY "condescended to enter into a public discussion at Boston, with George Thompson, the English incendiary;" declaring that "it was giving to that fanatical zealot an importance to which neither his mission nor his personal character

entitles him." The same writer then pertinently adds, if Mr. T. "wishes to abolish slavery, why does he confine his labors to the *North*, while the evil rages at the *South*?"

"He is a cowardly soldier, who gets beyond the reach of his adversary before he fires his gun—and surely he is an inefficient crusader, who contents himself with attacking a dangerous evil (or, if he please to have it so, a deadly sin,) in the midst of those who are free from its accursed influence, and who agree with him as to the necessity of its eradication. Why lecture to those who are already convinced? Why do not these Anti-Slavery lecturers come among us, who are enveloped in darkness and covered with guilt, and point out to us our iniquity and our danger—our duty and the manner in which we may perform it?"

In regard to any perils apprehended from such an attempt, the Lynchburg Editor observes:

"If his positions be true and his professions sincere, martyrdom in such a cause were a glorious end, and he is unworthy of being its advocate who dare not encounter the hazard."

Mr. Thompson, however, probably feels secured against the danger of martyrdom at the South by the inviolability of his diplomatic character; for, according to the report of the debate in the Boston Advocate, he announced, in reference to the business of abolishing slavery in the United States, that "AS THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ENGLAND, he came here for that very purpose."

But to return to Mr. Gurley's progress:—

On Thursday, June 4th, the anniversary meeting of the Colonization Society of New Hampshire, was held at Concord in that State. On motion of the Rev. Mr. WILLEY of Rochester, supported in some cogent remarks by the Rev. Mr. BLODGETT of New Market, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That while the members of this Society are opposed in principle to every system of slavery, and will be ready, in their individual capacity, to do all which they can do, in a judicious and proper manner, to promote the safe, peaceful, and entire abolition of this system in our country, they will assist the scheme of African Colonization as promising most good to the free people of color, (to the slave, by opening a way and presenting efficient motives for his emancipation,) and to the whole African race.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. CLEMENT of Chester, it was

Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the Clergy and congregations in this State, to take up collections in aid of the Colonization Society the present year and annually hereafter on or about the 4th of July.

On motion of the Rev. R. R. GURLEY, of Washington, D. C., it was

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Society, the crisis demands that all the friends of the American Colonization Society in this State and throughout New England, should stand forth openly, decidedly, and actively, for the support of its cause and the increase of its resources.

In the course of his remarks in support of his Resolution, Mr. GURLEY said,

That on his arrival in New England, he had met with a spirit, among a portion of the community, of hostility to the American Colonization Society. A Resolution had been moved in Boston by a stranger to our interests, our Institutions and our Laws, impeaching the moral character of the Society, declaring it to be "unrighteous, unnatural, proscriptive, and that the efforts now making to give permanency to it was a "FRAUD upon the ignorance and an OUTRAGE upon the intelligence of the American people," and this Resolution had been adopted by an Anti-Slavery Society. Anxious as he might be, to commend without controversy, the simple and unexceptionable object of the Colonization Society,—“to colonize with their own consent, in Africa or elsewhere, such free people of colour as should

choose to emigrate,"—to the favour of the public, he was compelled to stand on the defensive, to breast the war raging against it. It was not his choice. He sought conflict with no body. But it was a duty (from which he dared not shrink) to expose misrepresentations and to defend alike the principles and the policy of the Society.

Those who formed the American Colonization Society could not close their eyes—upon the following facts:

That the two millions of slaves in the Southern portion of the Union were in the respective States where they are found under the exclusive control of state legislation. That the free people of colour throughout the United States, were in circumstances unfavorable as a class, to great moral and intellectual elevation.—That to assist them to remove, (should they desire to do so,) and establish themselves as a separate and independent people in Africa, would prove beneficial to all parties concerned. That in no plan of good for the coloured race tending in no way to encourage the voluntary separation of that race from the whites, could wise and benevolent men from the North and South, be expected at that time to unite. That such a union was highly important, and that to connect, if possible, the elevation of the coloured people of this land with that of the millions of Africa, was demanded alike by humanity and religion.

They united therefore, on the simple and unexceptionable plan of "colonizing with their own consent, in Africa, or elsewhere, the free people of colour residing in the United States."

The Society arose out of humanity to the coloured race. It was not confined in its direct action to the free, because of unconcern for the slave, but because it was believed that its moral influence to promote emancipation, would (were this action so restricted) be most certain, extensive and powerful.

Mr. G. spoke of the exciting and elevating influences which came upon the coloured emigrant on his arrival in Liberia. The new circumstances in which he stood have a mighty effort for good upon his character. It was like that experienced by the early settlers of New England, to whose unequalled enterprise Mr. Burke had paid so just and eloquent a tribute even before the Revolution.

He alluded to the fact that about one thousand of the present inhabitants of Liberia were manumitted slaves, released from bondage by the humanity of their former masters, as a proof of increasing disposition at the South to aid Colonization, not with views of a selfish or oppressive policy, but from a desire to place slaves in a situation where they might be free and find freedom a blessing. There was much concern among the religious of the South for the happiness and final liberty of the slave.

He spoke of the present condition and promise of Liberia, of what had already been done by it, towards expelling the slave trade from that part of the African coast; and of the reasons to expect that it would introduce the arts, civilization, and christianity among the native population. Several flourishing Christian villages now adorned that shore of piracy and blood. The number of settlers was from three to four thousand. They had a regularly organized government, all the offices of which were filled by coloured men, except that of Colonial Agent. They had, at their own expense, and with their own hands, erected eleven churches.—Several individuals of the highest respectability, some of them whites and others coloured men, had recently returned from the Colony and united in very favorable representations of its state and prospects. The people are generally moral, sober, satisfied with their condition and much engaged in agricultural and other improvements. Mr. Wilson a coloured minister of the Methodist church, who remained fourteen months there, had never seen a citizen of the Colony intoxicated, or heard from any a profane word. He had been in no village of this country, where the morals of the people were better than were those of the people of Liberia.

The soil was fertile, and the means of comfortable subsistence easily to be secured by the industrious. Mr. Wilson would return with his family to the Colony, were temporal advantages alone his object; but religious privileges were there to be enjoyed, and the field of usefulness was boundless.

"We do not," says the New Hampshire Observer, from which the foregoing sketch is taken, "give in these remarks even an outline of Mr. GURLEY's Address. He spoke of the exterminating war waged against the Colonization Society, and showed that Anti-Slavery movements based upon hostility to Colonization were as impolitic as unjust."

On motion of the Rev. Mr. PUTNAM of Portsmouth, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Young Men of this State and of New England, to form Auxiliary Colonization Societies, and to exert their best powers to give strength and permanency to the American Colonization Society.

The following observations on Mr. GURLEY's visit to Concord, are from the New Hampshire Observer of June 12th:

"It has been a source of high gratification to meet our old College Classmate and roommate, Mr. GURLEY. On Friday he was incidentally drawn into discussion, in defence of the Colonization Society, at an Anti-Slavery meeting, held at the Town Hall. The discussion, as far as we heard it, was carried on in good temper on both sides. Mr. G. we believe gained the testimony of all, that he was a fair, able and candid debater: his honest sincerity won very much the hearts of those who heard him. On Friday evening the Hall was crowded, and the audience sat patiently till half past 10 to hear the debate.

"Mr. G. spoke nearly half an hour from 10, until half past ten. On Saturday, the young men of Concord presented a request that Mr. G. would address them that evening, on Colonization; which he did to very great acceptance. On Sabbath afternoon and evening, Mr. G. preached for Rev. Mr. Bouton; the exercises we did not hear, but others spoke very favorably of them. On Monday evening, at the Unitarian Church, Mr. G. again addressed the people on Colonization. At the close of the exercises a resolution was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Cushman, to this import—that the Colonization Society merits the public patronage. The vote was taken by rising. The audience was large, and the house well filled. Only 8 rose in opposition; but several were present who did not vote at all. One recent delegate to the Anti-Slavery Society in Boston, expressed his approbation by voting and contributing. The contribution raised was handsome. It was principally contributed in small sums of a dollar and less. A subscription has been made among the young men and others, and it is said about three hundred dollars will be raised. This is only one half the sum raised by the Anti-Slavery Society. A single individual generously contributed \$150, and another \$50 to the latter Society. We heard it mentioned, that on Friday, \$526 had been subscribed; how much was given afterwards we have not learned.

"The meetings held the last week have evidently given a strong impulse both to the Anti-Slavery and the Colonization Societies. Probably nothing has resuscitated the latter Society (the Colonization) more than the efforts of Mr. GURLEY. It was an opportunity favorable to his cause inasmuch as the Legislature were in session, and many of the members were interested in his eloquent addresses."

While at Concord, Mr. G., in a debate which had been left open by the Agents of the Anti-Slavery Society, encountered the Rev. Mr. PHELPS, the Rev. Mr. MAY, and Mr. STAUNTON, of Ohio. The effect of the discussion was, we have reason to believe, advantageous to the cause of Colonization.

On the 12th of June, Mr. GURLEY went to Lynn, a town about ten miles from Boston, and in the evening addressed a meeting in the Methodist Church, which was well attended. The members of the Conference of that Church, then in session at Lynn, were not present at this meeting, being about completing their business and incessantly occupied. On the 22nd of June, Mr. G. repeated his visit to Lynn, and made a second address in the Methodist Church of that town. On the following evening, he accepted an invitation to Andover, where he addressed a large congregation, of which were the students of the Theological Seminary. He proceeded, on the 24th of June, to Framingham, a town about twenty miles from Boston, to meet the General Association of Congregational Ministers from every part of Massachusetts there assembled, and in the hope of being permitted to explain to that body the principles and purposes of the Colonization So-

ciety. He found there an Agent of the Anti-Slavery Society; and the Committee of Arrangements finally decided that it was inexpedient to allow a hearing to either Society. Mr. GURLEY therefore returned to Boston, without having extended his efforts beyond conversations with individual members of the Assembly. He found them generally favorable to the cause.

On Tuesday evening, June 30, the friends of Colonization held a meeting in the Temple in Tremont street, Boston. The Hon. ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, who presided, opened the meeting with some interesting and able remarks, and was followed by Mr. GURLEY. The Rev. Mr. MAY, an Agent of the Abolition Society, propounded several questions which were answered by Mr. GURLEY. This proceeding occupied the time till about ten o'clock, when the meeting was adjourned till Thursday evening, July 1st. The house was crowded to excess. Mr. GARRISON inquired if "free discussion" would be allowed.

Mr. Gurley stated, as Mr. Everett had done, that the former meeting had been called of the friends of the Society, but that a gentleman (Rev. Mr. May) having commenced a discussion, and propounded questions, he (Mr. G.) had felt bound to reply, lest it should be supposed that such questions could not be answered.—The discussion of that evening had prevented the meeting from performing the business for which they had met, and it was desired by the friends of Colonization that it should not be again the case this evening. He therefore deprecated any present discussion. But I say, continued Mr. G., for one, that I am prepared to discuss, in this city, at any time, and with any individual, or number of individuals, the merits of the Colonization Society. Immense applause.

Mr. GARRISON. I accept the offer of a public discussion.

Mr. GURLEY. I beg the gentleman not to understand me as offering to discuss, or soliciting a discussion. I act on the defensive. I do not come here to war against any man, or set of men. Such conduct would be contrary to the principles of the Society whose interests I advocate. But as that Society has been attacked, traduced, covered with reproach, I shall not shrink from a discussion whenever it is sought.

After some remarks from the Rev. Mr. TRACY and Mr. CURTIS, the Rev. Mr. GANNETT addressed the meeting in support of certain Resolutions which he had offered, expressing approbation of the principles and plans of the American Colonization Society, and recommending annual collections for its Treasury on or near the 4th of July, and the appointment of a Committee to circulate a subscription. The Resolutions were adopted unanimously, a subscription was opened, and a Committee appointed to circulate it.

On Sunday, July 5th, Mr. GURLEY preached in the Rev. Mr. BACON's church in New Haven, Conn. On Wednesday evening, the 8th of July, a Colonization meeting was held, at which the Rev. Dr. DAY, President of Yale College, presided. Addresses were made by Professor SILLIMAN, Professor GOODRICH, Mr. BACON, and Mr. GURLEY. A collection was taken, and a Committee appointed to increase it. A more particular notice of this meeting is necessarily postponed to our next.

So far, Mr. GURLEY has seldom attempted to make collections at the meetings which he addressed; deeming it expedient first to convince his hearers of the true character and objects of the Colonization Society. This preliminary labor was required by the measurable success with which, for the last two years, prejudices had been instilled into many minds at the North, by an active and reckless opposition. To stem this current of injustice; to appeal from the passions of

men to their judgments; to correct numerous misapprehensions; to refute countless misrepresentations; and to put forward the claims of the colonizing system, in its various relations to the happiness of the colored race, the welfare of the Union, the regeneration of a benighted continent, and the diffusion of knowledge and Christian piety among the ignorant and the idolatrous; is the task confided to Mr. GURLEY. His progress thus far in performing it fully vindicates the choice of the Managers, and reconciles them to the suspension of his customary labors. More thoroughly versed, perhaps, than any other individual, in the aims, history, and condition of the Society, he is competent to afford information on those points, whenever desired. Of the delicate questions of the American polity, on which it has been attempted to make the Colonization Society impinge, his views are those of a Christian Minister and patriot, whose zeal is according to knowledge. Secured as well by principle as by temper, from any temptation to acrimony in debate, he is nevertheless so penetrated by a conviction of the purity of his cause, that it will never suffer in his hands through lack of ardor in maintaining its just pretensions, or in repelling unfounded accusation.

Mr. GURLEY's reception during his present visit to the North, is such as might have been expected from that respected portion of the Republic, and cannot fail to gratify the friends of the great principles of which he is the advocate. Let us hope that the final result of his mission will be such as to realize their most sanguine hopes.

NEW PLANS OF COLONIZATION.

Mr. BENJAMIN LUNDY, Editor of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, has recently explored the Eastern parts of the Republic of Mexico, and obtained an extensive grant of land, in the State of Tamaulipas, for the purpose of there establishing a Colony. On his return to the United States, he has published an exposition of his plan, to which he particularly invites the attention of enterprising planters, agriculturalists, manufacturers, mechanics and laborers.

Mr. Lundy describes in glowing colors the physical advantages of Tamaulipas, a State bordering on the Gulph of Mexico, and adjoining the South-Western boundary of Texas. He has obtained, by treaty with the Governor, a grant in fee simple of land, on condition of his introducing a certain number of settlers within a limited period; and has stipulated for their protection in their opinions, either political or religious. His principal object in this enterprise is to test the advantages of *free-labor* on the American continent, in the culture of sugar, rice, cotton, &c.; and he conceives it to be important that such experiments be made as near as possible to our slaveholding States, where such articles are produced. "In the admission of settlers, no distinction will be made on account of national ancestry or color. Morality, industry, and general respectability, are the only requisites." The establishment of such a Colony will, therefore, he supposes, in addition to its primary object, probably pave the way for the emigration of many of the colored people in the U. States.

Mr. L. designs to return to Mexico again, as soon as his business

can be arranged for that purpose, and forthwith commence the establishment of this Colony. He wishes to engage from 50 to 100 settlers, immediately, to accompany him thither, or to join him at Matamoras, a seaport town on the Rio Bravo del Norte.

Another project for Colonization has been proposed by Colonel JUAN GALINDO. This gentleman, in a letter to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, states that he is the owner of a tract of land of 3600 miles square, situated in the central American State of Guatemala, immediately bordering on the Western limits of the British settlement in the bay of Honduras, where he would be willing to receive 5000 free colored and black people of both sexes. He promises to assign to each of them in full property twenty acres; that immediately on their arrival they shall be entitled to all the rights of free citizens; that they shall be exempt from taxes for the first seven years, and always from military duty. His account of the climate and soil is highly favorable. He offers that any Agent whom the Colonization Society "may be pleased to send with authority over the emigrants, may preserve such influence for a certain time as may be agreed upon in this country prior to their departure. The emigrants must be embarked for Campeachy in Yucatan, or better for Belize in the bay of Honduras, from either of which ports they can arrive at their location in boats, or in wagons over perfectly level roads from the former place." Colonel GALINDO has been informed that it is not competent for the American Colonization Society, under their Constitution, to participate in his enterprise.

A philanthropical gentleman in North Carolina proposes the formation of a National Society of the friends of the white man and the black man, to negotiate with the Mexican Government for a Territory bounded North by the Arkansas river, East by the Missouri Territory and the Texas, South-east by the Gulf of Mexico, and Westward as far as might be deemed necessary; to solicit voluntary subscriptions from individuals, and if they prove insufficient, from Congress and from the State Legislatures to purchase it; to prevail on the free colored people to emigrate to the new Territory; to send with them competent instructors; and to constitute them into a free and independent community, holding the same relations as the Indian tribes to the U. States.

As the foregoing enterprises contemplate an improvement in the condition of the African race, we have felt bound thus briefly to notice them. But in doing so, we desire not to be understood as having changed our opinion heretofore expressed in this Journal, that Africa is the appropriate resort of colored emigrants from the U. States. On the contrary, every day's observation and reflection, confirm us in the belief that it is their interest to become members of a community already established in the land of their ancestors, where the avenue to moral and civil elevation is open to their view; and where the only obstacles to their comfort which experience has disclosed, are yielding to the influences and exertions that have been brought to bear on them. With this view of the subject, we shall pass over the objections to all the foregoing plans, arising from the unsettled political condition of the countries in which it is proposed to locate the new colonies; and other difficulties inherent in the several schemes

CAILLIE'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 200.]

Our limits forbid any further extracts from the parts of Mr. Caillie's book which describe the manners and customs of the Braknas. If his account be correct, the representations of former travellers, and the general opinion of the Christian World concerning the condition of Moorish women, must be regarded as erroneous. "The husband," says our author, "has no authority over his wife, but what a superior understanding gives him; I should even say that the Moorsees possess more influence over their husbands than our French women." He also represents the son as being always submissive to his mother, and paying her the utmost respect; and parents as exhibiting to their daughters not less tenderness than to their sons.—The greater part of the Moors believe that the French live upon the sea, and have only a few little islands like St. Louis. In this ignorance, however, the priests do not participate; though even they have no conception of European arts or manufactures. The Braknas do not eat fish, but hold it in abhorrence; not through religious scruples, but on account of its strong smell. They expect that their abstemiousness on earth will be rewarded by unlimited indulgence in Paradise; through which they believe that four great rivers flow, one of water, one of milk, one of honey, and the fourth of brandy.

M. Caillie having succeeded in dispelling all doubts of the sincerity of his conversion, and having acquired the esteem of all the Moors, thought the moment had arrived for the execution of the project which he had long formed of visiting all the most interesting parts of the desert, travelling as a merchant and pilgrim to Mecca, and there effecting his return through Egypt into France. He was disappointed in his hope of receiving from the Colonial Government at St. Louis farther advances to enable him to complete his education among the Braknas or proceed to Timbuctoo, and after suffering many vexations went to Sierra Leone. General Turner, the Governor, received him kindly, and gave him an office with a salary of £150 a year. In 1826 he applied to Sir Neil Campbell, General Turner's successor, for 6000 francs to enable him to undertake his journey, but met with a refusal. Having, however, saved 2000 francs, and resolving to gain the premium which had been offered by the Geographical Society of Paris to the first European who should reach Timbuctoo, he laid out his savings in paper, glass, and other articles, and undertook the journey at his own expense.

While at Freetown, the capital of the Sierra Leone Colony, our author had become acquainted with some Mandingoes and Seracolets. These Seracolets or Seracolas, are a corporation of itinerant merchants who travel over Africa, and not a nation, as it has sometimes been supposed. He informed them confidentially that he was born in Egypt of Arabian parents; that he had in his infancy been carried into France, by some soldiers of the French army which invaded Egypt; that he had afterwards been brought to the Senegal by his master, who in consideration of his services had given him his liber-

ty; that, being now free, he felt a natural inclination to return to Egypt, to seek his relations, and to adopt the Mohammedan religion. He removed the incredulity with which this story was at first received, by repeating many passages of the Koran, and joining in performing the salam, and excused himself to his conscience for the deception, by secretly praying "to the God of the Christians to favor his undertaking."

Our author left Sierra Leone on the 22nd of March, 1827; arrived at the mouth of the Rio Nunez on the 31st; proceeded to Kakondy, where and in its environs he remained till the 19th of April, when he re-commenced his journey. He gives a singular account of a secret association among the tribes on the banks of the Rio Nunez, which he imagines to be "not unlike that of the freemasons."

"Ithas," he says, "a head who is called the Simo; he makes laws, and they are executed under his authority. This Simo lives in the woods, and is never seen by the uninitiated; he is attended by pupils who are partly initiated in the mysteries. Sometimes he assumes the form of a pelican, sometimes he is wrapped up in the skins of wild beasts, and sometimes covered from head to foot with leaves, which conceal his real shape.

"Novices may be initiated at several different times of the year. The families in several different villages, who wish to have their children admitted, collect all the boys between the ages of twelve and fourteen, and send for the Simo. He comes to the place in disguise, to circumcise the children, none but candidates being present at the operation; the ceremony is accompanied by a great feast, at the expense of the parents, who contribute according to their respective means. The feast lasts sometimes for several days; after it is over, the Simo withdraws to the woods, and takes with him the boys who have been initiated; from this time forward, they have no further communication with their relatives. They lead a pleasant idle life, provisions are bestowed upon them in abundance, and they dwell in huts made of the branches of trees, with no other clothing than a few palm leaves skilfully arranged, from the loins half way down the thighs, the head and the rest of the body being quite naked.

"I have often seen them go by with two calabashes of palm wine slung at the two ends of a stick, which they carried on their shoulder. They walk at a prodigious rate, and seem afraid of being seen. When the Simo or his disciples meet a stranger in the wood, they ask him for the watchword of the order; if the answer is correct, the stranger is admitted amongst them; if not, the master and his pupils, all armed with sticks and rods, attack him, and, after beating him severely, exact a high ransom. If an uncircumcised boy falls into their hands, they circumcise him and keep him, for the purpose of initiating him. They have no mercy upon women, whom they beat most cruelly, and, as I have been told, they are sometimes barbarous enough to kill them.

"The young persons thus initiated lead this idle and yagabond life for seven or eight years; this period, it is said, is necessary for their instruction. When the parents are desirous of getting them back from the woods, they collect all the pagnes they can, and make with them a fine girdle, which they adorn with copper bells, and send it to their children with a present of tobacco and rum for the master. It is only at such times that the son shows himself in public.

"The eve of this festival is celebrated in the woods, near the spot where he is to make his appearance, and he gives notice by his loud shouts that he means to be visible. Without this notice no person excepting the uninitiated durst look at him, for they are foolish enough to think it unlucky, and if they were to feel ill after it, they would not fail to ascribe it to the unfortunate glance.—Vol. 1, p. 153—5.

The festival is usually very gay; much palm wine and rum are drunk, sheep and oxen are killed, and the feasting lasts for several days. In return for presents made to the master by the parents of the children, the former gives a tree or stake, which becomes the tutelar

Deity of the donee. The families of the initiated believe in sorcery and witchcraft, and the Simo acts as chief magistrate to try persons suspected of those offences.

"The accused is questioned, and if he confesses, he is condemned to pay a fine; if, on the other hand, he maintains his innocence, he is compelled to drink a liquor made with the bark of a tree which gives to water a beautiful red colour. The accused and the accuser are obliged to swallow the same medicine, or rather poison; they must drink it fasting and entirely naked, except that the accused is allowed a white pagne, which he wraps round his loins. The liquor is poured into a small calabash, and the accuser and accused are forced to take an equal quantity, until, unable to swallow more, they expel it or die. If the poison is expelled by vomiting, the accused is innocent, and then he has a right to reparation; if it passes downwards, he is deemed not absolutely innocent; and if it should not pass at all at the time, he is judged to be guilty.

"I have been assured that few of these wretched creatures survive this ordeal; they are compelled to drink so large a dose of the poison, that they die almost immediately. If, however, the family of the accused consent to pay an indemnity, the unhappy patient is excused from drinking any more liquor; he is then put into a bath of tepid water, and by the application of both feet to the abdomen, they make him cast up the poison which he has swallowed.

"This cruel ordeal is employed for all sorts of crimes. The consequence is, that though it may sometimes lead to the confession of crimes, it also induces the innocent to acknowledge themselves guilty, rather than submit to it."—Vol. 1, p. 156, 7.

The Landamas and Nalous practise polygamy and concubinage, to an extent limited only by their condition in life. A wife suspected of infidelity is compelled by the fear of the Simo, to reveal the name of her paramour, who then becomes the slave of the husband, and is sold by him to the negro merchants, or to any other negroes of the country. The consent of the female is not necessary to marriage; it being enough for the suiter to propitiate her parents. When a party is buried, the relations kill a sheep and sprinkle the grave with its blood.

The food of these uncivilized tribes consists chiefly of rice boiled in water, to which they sometimes add the fruit of the palm-tree, from which they are too idle to express the oil. They seldom eat fish, for they have not skill to catch it; but they rear poultry, sheep and goats. They have few cattle, and still fewer horses. While at Kakondy, our author saw only one ass. These tribes carry on very little trade, selling nothing but salt, which they buy of the Bagos, and are extremely lazy and improvident. Not being disciples of Mohammed, they drink a great quantity of spirits. They have also a sweet wine made from the palm-tree, and several sorts of fermented liquor.—Their huts are small and dirty, their costume various, and their soil fertile.

"Bees are very common in this part of the country, and the inhabitants are fond of honey, which they obtain by placing hives in the trees. To get at the honey without accident, they let down the hive, by means of a rope, to a certain distance from the ground, and light under it a great fire of damp herbs; the smoke drives away the bees, and the negroes are left masters of the hive. The wax which they make is sold to the Europeans.

"Bees are so numerous, that it is not uncommon for them to swarm into the huts and drive out the inhabitants; recourse is then had to smoke to dislodge them."—Vol. 1, p. 161.

The Bagos, a neighbouring tribe, are more industrious and conse-

quently more prosperous. M. Caillie was informed "that they make gods of any thing that comes into their hands, such as a ram's horn, a cow's tail, a reptile, &c., and sacrifice to them."

In his progress, M. Caillie arrived at Bouma Filasso, a village on the declivity of a mountain, where he saw a great deal of indigo growing spontaneously, and some cotton plantations. He descended a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Cocoulo, flowing rapidly over a bed of granite, and at a little distance from that place falling, with a terrific noise, over a precipice to the depth of 60 feet.

While at Cambaya, says our author,

"A white infant, the offspring of a negro and negress, was brought to me. The child was about eighteen or twenty months old. Its mother placed it in my arms and I examined it attentively. Its hair was curly and white, and its eye-lashes and eye-brows of a light flaxen colour. The forehead, nose, cheeks, and chin, were slightly tinged with red, and the rest of the skin was white. The eyes were light blue; but the pupil was of a red flame colour. The lips were of a rather dark red. I remarked that the child had very defective sight. I endeavoured to make it look up by drawing its attention to my beads; but it appeared to suffer pain, cried, and held down its head. It was just beginning to cut its teeth. Its lips were rather thick, and, indeed, it had altogether the Mandingo physiognomy. The infant appeared to be in good health. The negroes have no dislike to a white skin; they merely consider it as a disease. I was informed that the children of parents of this kind, that is to say, Albinos, are black."—Vol. 1, p. 209.

After leaving Sokodakha, a place so called from the trees by which it is shaded, M. Caille again experienced the inconvenience to which his assumed character had before subjected him:

"I had seated myself for a few moments behind a bush in order to make some notes, when I saw the wife of Lamfia advancing towards me. I immediately hid my paper and took up my trowsers which were drying at the fire. She returned to her husband, who asked her whether I was writing:—"No," replied she, "he is putting on his clothes." I was near enough to hear this conversation, which sufficiently indicated that they suspected me. I therefore became doubly cautious, and showed a greater assiduity in the study of the Koran. When, on the road, I sometimes withdrew a little from my companions, I saw them looking at me and endeavouring to discover what I was about; but I always took care to hold in my hand a leaf of the Koran, on which I laid my note paper, and when I saw any one advancing towards me, I concealed my writing, and pretended to be reading a verse of the sacred book."—Vol. 1, p. 235.

On the 11th of June, he arrived at Courouassa, a village of Amana, situated on the left bank of the Dhioliba or Niger, where he remained the next day. Among the countries which he passed through, was Boure, a mountainous region, rich in gold mines, which from the ignorance of the natives, are very imperfectly worked. At Kankan he was regarded as he had before been on the journey, as a physician:

"Mamadi-Sanici sent to ask me for a remedy to give to one of his wives, who had sore eyes. I did not know what to give him, but as it was to my interest not to refuse him any thing, I put a little volatile alkali in water, and directed the eyes to be bathed with it, thinking that at all events it could do no harm. My presence, however, was required, and I went and bathed the patient's eyes myself. The mansa took the opportunity of asking me for an application for a bad foot, with which he had been afflicted for some years. I prescribed poultices of purslain, which grows spontaneously all over the country. The diseases which I observed to prevail among the people, were ulcers on the legs, fevers, leprosy, elephantiasis, and goitre. I also noticed that several negroes had large white marks, of the col-

our of our skin, on their arms and legs, which I was told arose from ill health. I conjectured that they were marks of leprosy."—Vol. 1, p. 279.

At Wassoulo, a country inhabited by idolatrous Foulahs, agricultural industry is in a flourishing state, and the manners of the people are kind and hospitable. At Time, a neat village, inhabited by Mandingo Mohammedans, M. Caillie was seized with a violent illness, brought on by unwholesome food, during which he was nursed by a kind old negress, and tormented by the active inhumanity of almost every one else.

"By the 10th of November," he says, "the sore in my foot was almost healed, and I hoped to profit by the first opportunity of setting out for Jenne. But, alas! at that very time, violent pains in my jaw informed me that I was attacked with scurvy, and I soon experienced all the horrors of that dreadful disease: the roof of my mouth became quite bare, a part of the bones exfoliated and fell away, and my teeth seemed ready to drop out of their sockets. I feared that my brain would be affected by the agonizing pains I felt in my head, and I was more than a fortnight without sleep. To crown my misery, the sore in my foot broke out afresh, and all hope of my departure vanished. The horror of my situation may be more easily imagined than described,—alone, in the interior of a wild country, stretched on the damp ground, with no pillow but the leather bag which contained my luggage, with no medicine and no attendant but Baba's old mother. This good creature brought me twice a day a little rice-water, which she forced me to drink; for I could eat nothing. I was soon reduced to a skeleton, and my situation was so deplorable that at length I excited pity even in those who were least disposed to feel for me.

"Suffering had deprived me of all energy. One thought alone absorbed my mind—that of death. I wished for it, and I prayed for it to God, in whom I reposed all my confidence, not in the hope of cure, for that I had relinquished; but in the hope of another and a happier state. This was the only consolation I experienced during my long sufferings, and for that I was indebted to the religious principles which I had imbibed during the numerous adversities of my wandering life: for, we are so constituted that it is often only in misfortune, and when bereft of friends, that we turn for consolation to that God who never withholds it."—Vol. 1, p. 335, 6.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The public at large, and especially the friends of Messrs. D. Lindley, A. E. Wilson, M. D., and Venable, will be gratified to learn by the following interesting letter from Mr. Wilson to the Editor of the Southern Religious Telegraph, that those gentlemen had arrived safely at Cape Town:

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, March 13, 1835.

My Dear Brother:—After a pleasant voyage of 65 days, we landed at this place. We were very much blessed in having a fine vessel with good accommodations, and commanded by a Captain who did every thing to make us comfortable. The ship Burlington and Captain Evans will be remembered by us, with no ordinary feelings of interest. On the evening of the 64th day after our embarkation, the welcome cry of "land ho" was heard from the deck. It proved to be a true re-

port. The blue mountains around Cape Town were visible just over the brow of the ship. This was the first land that we had seen after the last look at our happy land. In the course of the evening, when the mountains of South Africa were more fully in view, our missionary company consisting of six missionaries with their wives, together with the Captain and supercargo Mr. Smith, an amiable young gentleman from Boston, assembled on deck, and sung the hymn,

"O'er the gloomy hills of darkness,
Look, my soul, be still and gaze," &c.

Early next morning we went on shore, and found our way to the residence of the Rev. Dr. Philip, Superintendent of the London Missions in South Africa. We were received by him and his kind lady with much cordiality: the hospitality of their house was tendered to as many of our company as they could accommodate, which was gladly accepted on our part. As we sailed into Table Bay, we were struck with the arid and barren aspect of the surrounding country. Africa has been aptly called the "dry nurse of lions." The scarcity of timber seems to be owing in a great measure to the extreme dryness of the soil the greater part of the year.—Cape Town is a considerable place—containing about 20,000 inhabitants, about one half of which number are Dutch and English;—the remaining population is coloured, consisting of apprenticed slaves, in number about 3,000, and free coloured persons, generally Malays, who emigrated to this place from Batavia on the Island of Java, during the time the Dutch held possession of the Cape. The Malays are Mohammedans. Their priests and levites are quite numerous and active in making proselytes among the slaves to the faith of the false Prophet. According to the provisions of the act of the British Parliament, abolishing slavery throughout the dependencies of England, these slaves are now serving an apprenticeship of 4 years, at the expiration of which term they will be admitted to all the privileges of British subjects. It is worthy of remark that since the system of apprenticeship has been in operation, that the slaves have been no less obedient and orderly in their conduct, than in former times. Cape Town is important to England principally as her stopping place for her East India trade. Nearly all the Indiamen both on their outward and homeward bound voyages, put into Table Bay, the harbor of Cape Town, for refreshments. For this purpose it is well suited, being situated pretty much in the middle ground, and furnishing on good terms fresh provisions and water. Possessing one of the finest climates in the world, it is a good deal frequented by the English residents of India, who here seek restoration from the blighting effects of the India climate.

The principal exports of the Colony are wine and hides. That part of the country around Cape Town, is best adapted to the culture of the vine. Some wheat of an excellent quality is exported to England.

Those of us who are destined to the country, governed by Masalakatze, viz. brothers Lindley, Venable, and myself, will leave Cape Town (D. V.) in a few days, on a long journey of at least 1000 miles into the interior, to our field of labor. The other brethren, Messrs. Grout, Champion, and Dr. Adams, who were landed with us, and are destined to the Zoolah country, under the dominion of Dingaan, situated on the Eastern coast between Port Natal and Delegoa Bay, will remain at Cape Town until the termination of a war that exists between the Caffer tribes on the North-eastern frontier of the Colony.

Our mode of travelling will be in wagons drawn by oxen. Our wagons will be our houses until we find a resting place for our feet in that land to which we go, to publish glad tidings of peace, to publish to them, that their Redeemer lives, and that he has rich stores of mercy and grace to bestow upon them, even eternal life. By the good hand of God upon us, we are in good health and spirits, and are looking forward to our arduous journey with pleasure. We regard it to be a good providence, for which we are thankful, that on our arrival here, we found the Rev. Mr. Wright, a missionary of the London Society, who has been laboring several years at Griqua Town, which lies North of the Orange river. We will have the pleasure and benefit of his company on our journey for six or seven hundred miles. Masalakatze will be found at or near Kurrechane, which is situated 2 or 300 miles North-east of Latakoo. We shall be very happy to hear from you. Mrs. Wilson joins me in Christian regards to you and Mrs. Converse, and Christian friends in Richmond.

Yours truly,

A. E. WILSON.

THE MISSION IN SOUTH-EASTERN AFRICA.—The Rev. Messrs. LINDLEY, WILSON, and VENABLE, with their companions, commenced their journey from Cape Town for Mosaledski, their destined station in the interior, on the 19th of March. The distance is about 1000 or 1100 miles from Cape Town, and about 600 miles from Port Natal, on the Eastern coast.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

From the subjoined account of a recent Debate in the British House of Commons, on an Address to the King, which had been moved by Mr. FOWELL BUXTON, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, it appears that it is still carried on to an appalling extent. Though the Address was withdrawn, it will be renewed in a modified form; retaining, it may be presumed, the recommendation which it is understood to have contained of further efforts to secure the co-operation of other powers with England in suppressing the Slave Trade. The adoption of such a recommendation will, of course, lead to a correspondence on the subject between the British Government and that of the United States; and, it may be hoped, that on both sides subordinate considerations, however weighty in themselves, will be permitted to yield to the holy purpose of crushing a traffic, of which the continuance is a reproach to Christian nations, an outrage on humanity, and a defiance of the justice of the Almighty. Meanwhile, and until some practical international compact between civilized States can be formed for extirpating an infamous trade, which the Laws of the United States brand with the name of PIRACY, our Government would, it may be supposed, on suitable representations, order one or two of our smaller vessels of war to keep on the slave coast, to co-operate with those of other Christian powers in suppressing it. This plan was formerly adopted, and with decided effect, both in the way of punishment, and in that of prevention, as a salutary terror to the slaver. Late transactions in our own country recommend in the most forcible manner this suggestion to the favorable consideration of the Federal Government. The Editor of the New York Journal of Commerce, (see that paper of June 20, 1835) pledges himself "*to prove to the satisfaction of the President, or Secretary of War,*" "THAT SLAVE SHIPS HAVE WITHIN THE PAST YEAR BEEN ACTUALLY FITTED OUT AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK!"

With these remarks we insert the Debate in the British House of Commons, May 12th, on the Slave Trade:

Mr. F. Buxton, in bringing forward his promised motion on the subject of the slave trade, observed, that no person who had not witnessed the atrocities of that abominable traffic, could have an adequate conception of the crimes, miseries, and cruelties to which it gave rise. He requested the attention of the House to facts which he should lay before them from Parliamentary documents—facts that indicated the extent to which the slave trade was now carried on. He held in his hand a list of importations of slaves into the Brazils. The return from the British Consuls from the first of January, 1829, to the 30th of June, 1830, a period of one year and a half, was as follows, viz:—

	Slaves.	Ships.	Died on the passage.
Para, - - -	779	6	39
Maranhão, - -	1,252	13	89
Pernambuco, -	8,079	26	308
Bahia, - - -	22,202	70	768
Rio de Janeiro, -	81,956	200	7,912
	<u>114,288</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>9,107</u>

In three years and a half, 150,537 slaves were introduced into Brazil through the single port of Rio de Janeiro. But this did not include the whole number deported from Africa; it only extended to the number introduced alive: we knew nothing of the amount of mortality that occurred among the slaves on their passage. In 1830 the slave trade had been legally abolished, notwithstanding which, however, he was sorry to say it now proceeded with almost as much activity as ever. This he gathered from the report of the Minister of Marine to the Legislative Assembly, which was as follows:—"Rio de Janeiro, June 17, 1833. Well known are the tricks resorted to by speculators, as sordid as they are criminal, to continue the disgraceful traffic in slaves, in spite of all the legislative provisions and orders issued respecting it, which have been most scandalously eluded. It therefore appears necessary to the Government to have recourse to the most efficacious means, which are, to arm a sufficient number of small vessels to form a sort of cordon sanitaire, which may prevent the access to our shores of those swarms of Africans that are continually poured forth from ships employed in so abominable a traffic." Among many causes of the present extent of the slave trade, one was an apprehension (which he hoped was well founded) that the European powers would soon exert themselves to put an end to the abominable traffic; another cause (which he trusted might prove ill founded) was, that it was thought the experiment recently made in the West Indies would fail, and consequently that there would be an increased demand for Brazilian sugar. Another cause of the extent of the slave trade was, that the Brazilian mines were worked by slaves by means of the application of British capital. To show the extent to which the trade was carried, he might state that there sailed from the port of Havannah alone, as slavers, for the coast of Africa, in the years 1822, 23, 24, 25, and 1826, 96 vessels, and from the 1st of January, 1827, to the 30th of October, 1833, 264 vessels, in a period of six years and a half. It was impossible to state to what extent mortality took place on board of such slave vessels as were not captured, but in the vessels which were captured, the mortality was known with accuracy, and it was most dreadful in degree. He would mention the case of the ship *Midas*, which sailed from the coast of Africa in the month of May, with 562 slaves on board, and was captured by the British cruisers in June following. At the time of its capture, 162 slaves had already been lost; 40 more threw themselves overboard at the moment of their liberation; 79 negroes died before the vessel reached the Havannah—making the total loss not less than 231 slaves; and between the time which elapsed after the vessel was brought to the coast, and the period of its adjudication, the number of the surviving slaves was still further reduced to 253. The Hon. Member proceeded to notice other cases of a still more aggravated nature, with which he had not been supplied by means of private information, but which he had collected from the public and official documents on the table of the House. The following was an account of the mortality on board 106 ships condemned between the 1st of January, 1827, and the 1st of January, 1833, at Sierra Leone:—

	Vessels.	Slaves.	Emancipated.
Spanish, - - -	34	8,322	7,426
Portuguese, - -	28	3,671	3,287
Netherlands, -	8	1,573	1,381
Brazilian, - - -	36	7,596	6,143
	<u>106</u>	<u>21,162</u>	<u>18,237</u>
Emancipated, - -	-	<u>18,237</u>	
		<u>2,925</u>	
Left at Fernando Po, ill	-	<u>161</u>	

* 2,764

* Died between capture and adjudication.

The next point of importance to which he desired to direct the attention of the House, was the crowded state of the slave vessels. The Hon. Member here read the following documents, descriptive of the condition of two slave vessels, the *Maria* and the *Carolina*:—"Havannah, Jan. 25, 1831.—The *Maria* being only 133 Spanish tons burthen, and having on board, in addition to her slaves, 40 seamen, (making a total of 545 persons,) gave the almost unprecedented small space of one ton for the accommodation of four souls, and the quantity of provisions, water, &c., required for their support during a voyage, probably of 40 days, to the Havannah. State of the *Carolina*, captured by the *Isis*, Capt. Polkinghorne. The effect produced upon all the gallant boarders by the miserable appearance of the slaves could only be alleviated by remembering that they were the means of their being rescued; but it was still very affecting. A vessel of only 75 Spanish tons was crammed with 350 human beings, 150 of whom were literally so stowed as to have barely sufficient height to hold themselves up when in a sitting posture. The poor creatures crowded round their deliverers with their mouths open, and their tongues parched with thirst from want of water. They presented a perfectly ghastly spectacle of human misery; ten of them died soon after. The crew of the vessel consisted of 14 Spaniards, who were landed at Prince's Island." He thought that he had now stated enough to prove the necessity of introducing some measure for the purpose of putting a stop to the odious slave traffic: and then the question arose, what kind of measure ought to be adopted with that view? It had been suggested, that an enactment requiring that all slave-vessels when captured should be immediately broken up might be in some degree effectual. This was not an unimportant suggestion, because it was a fact, that vessels, after being condemned, were bought up for the purpose of being again employed in the slave trade. It had also been thought that some good might be done if, considering the hardships which the men employed in suppressing the slave trade had to undergo, they were to receive promotion in proportion to their services, and if the prize money were granted, not in reference to the tonnage of the vessels, but to the number of slaves liberated.—But these were minor regulations compared with what the House ought to do in the shape of treaties. Those which were already in existence had been most shamefully violated by foreign powers. There were four points to which it was necessary to attend in the formation of a perfect treaty for the suppression of the slave trade. In the first place, the slave trade ought to be declared to be piracy; 2dly, the mutual right of search ought to be established; 3dly, that right ought to extend along the whole coast of Africa, where the slave trade existed; and 4thly, vessels being equipped for the slave trade should be subject to capture and condemnation, though having no slaves on board. Now it so happened that in all treaties hitherto drawn up for the suppression of the slave trade, one or other of these points had invariably been omitted. It was most important that there should be one uniform treaty on this subject. He was happy to believe that no difficulty would be found in inducing France to concur in some effectual treaty to put a stop to the traffic in slaves, and he did hope that with regard to Spain and Portugal a better feeling began to prevail on this subject than had been entertained by former Governments of those countries. But, whatever might be the disposition of Spain, England had a right to demand the effectual co-operation of that country in the suppression of the slave trade. Nothing could be stronger than the language of the treaty concluded with Spain, and England had in fact paid £400,000 to Spain for the suppression of the slave trade. Before concluding he would mention one fact, which had made a greater impression on his mind than almost any thing else. In addition to the desolation which this shameful traffic created in Africa, it was the cause of the destruction of not less than 100,000 persons year by year, and this large number of human beings were sacrificed for the purpose of enriching miscreants, the acknowledged enemies of the human race, who, if justice had been done, would undoubtedly have died the death of murderers and pirates. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Member concluded by moving an address to the Crown, which was read by the Speaker, but in a tone of voice almost inaudible. We believe that the object of the address, which was of considerable length, and embraced most of the topics alluded to by the Hon. Member in his speech, was to pray His Majesty to take steps with the view of inducing foreign powers to co-operate with him for the effectual suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. Hume entirely concurred in the propriety of expressing some strong and decided opinion on the absolute necessity of putting a stop to the slave trade; but he

thought that the Hon. Member would have effected his object better if he had proposed a short resolution, and avoided to use language which might serve to irritate foreign powers. Besides, it should be recollected that those powers were not the only parties who deserved blame; for, in his opinion, the Government of this country was liable to censure for not insisting on the execution of the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade. He thought that the House ought not to be called on at once to agree to an address which occupied as many as nine pages of paper, and he would therefore advise the Hon. Member simply to move that the address be printed, and not to call for the decision of the House until an opportunity had been afforded of fully considering the nature of the motion. As he was on his legs, he would take that opportunity of stating that the measure for the abolition of slavery had succeeded beyond all expectation in some of the Islands of the West Indies. (Hear.)

Mr. S. Rice was understood to say, that the important object of the address before the House had been communicated to the foreign-office, and he understood that with respect to it no objection was entertained in that department. With regard to the recital of facts contained in the address, that had been compared with public documents, and found to be correct. Whether it would be advisable or not to adopt a shorter address than the one just moved, appeared to him to be rather a question of form than of substance; but he knew of no subject more befitting the attention of that House and of the Government, than that to which the address had reference; and he should be sorry to see the tone which the House ought to adopt in the discussion of such a matter any way lowered. The British Government were not only bound by the obligations of treaties to put a stop to the slave trade, but were also bound in justice to the West India proprietors to see that they were subject to no unfair competition on the part of foreigners. Thus not only humanity, but the interest of the West India colonists, called on the Government to omit no step calculated to put down the slave trade. With respect to the objection taken by the Hon. Member for Middlesex to the length of the motion, he begged to state that he certainly did recollect that on a former occasion an address to the Crown had been opposed on account of its length; but it should be borne in mind that that address consisted not of facts extracted from public documents on the table of the House, (as the present one did) but of the reasoning of the Hon. Member who moved it. With respect to the suppression of the slave trade, he believed that France was willing to co-operate cordially with this country; and he expected that Spain and Portugal would be found ready to enter into some satisfactory arrangement for the same purpose. To effect this object no means had been left untried by successive Governments, and he was sure that they could not be fairly accused of neglect of duty. This address would not impede any negotiations pending at present, nor was it inconsistent with an accurate statement of facts. He asked his Hon. friend, the member for Middlesex, whether he thought that any inconvenience would arise from withholding the assent of the House from this address to-night, and from reviving the discussion upon it on a future occasion? He put it to the House whether, in the present state of Parliamentary business, his suggestion ought not to be acceded to?

Mr. Cobbett next addressed the House, but was, from hoarseness, almost inaudible in the gallery. We understood him to contend, that until they could prevail on the Government of the United States to grant the right of search, they never could put an end to the traffic in slaves. He objected to the length of the address. Nine pages of address carried to the ears of a King was a monstrous absurdity. ("Hear," and a laugh.)

Mr. G. F. Young said, that though he entertained a strong opinion in favour of all the statements which the Hon. Member for Weymouth had made, and of all the inferences which he had drawn from them, he yet hoped that the House would be cautious in the mode of exercising its interference. On their decision of that night might perhaps at some future period depend the question of peace or war.

Mr. S. Rice denied that he had given any sanction on the part of Government by the proposed address. He had not offered any objection to it, as it contained nothing but facts which had been previously stated in papers laid on the table of that House.

Mr. F. Buxton concurred with the Hon. gentleman opposite in thinking the address too long. He knew that the attention of Parliament had not been drawn to the subject, and that it was therefore necessary either to include in the address or

to exclude from it all the premises upon which it was founded. He had therefore determined to introduce them into the address, for the purpose of reviving the recollection of them. If he had confined himself to a short address, it must have been to this effect—that the House requested His Majesty to take certain measures, and that the House would support him in those measures, to obtain redress. His original object had been altered by obtaining information that certain negotiations were still pending with foreign powers, and he felt that he ought not to use towards them in such contingencies any language that might be deemed uncourteous. He wished it, however, to be understood, that if any thing like past trifling were persisted in, he should call on the House to take measures to put down the abomination which existed at present. Having said this much, he would now add, that he would withdraw his present address, and on a future occasion propose a shorter address in its stead. He could not sit down without stating that he had listened with great pleasure to one part of the speech of his Hon. friend the member for Middlesex. He had recently seen the authority of his Hon. friend appealed to in a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, for the purpose of proving that the great experiment attempted by England with respect to the abolition of slavery had entirely failed. He (Mr. F. Buxton) knew that such was not the case; and he was glad to hear his Hon. friend add his testimony to the same fact. (Hear, hear.)—There was also another point which he wished to mention; he should be the last person to charge either the present Government or that which preceded it with any neglect on this subject.

After a few words from Messrs. Hume and Cobbett, the address was withdrawn.

[From the Boston Recorder, June 26.]

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Durham (Eng.) Chronicle, forwarded to us by our Correspondent, contains the following

TABLES,

Shewing the activity of the Slave Trade, drawn exclusively from Parliamentary documents.

FIRST.—Slave ships taken by British cruisers, and condemned by the mixed Commission at Sierra Leone, from 1st of Jan. 1827, to 1st Jan. 1833:—

Spanish vessels	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	8,322 Slaves.
Portuguese	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	8,671 do.
Netherlands	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1,573 do.
Brazilian	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	7,596 do.

106

21,162

Emancipated - - - - - 18,287

2,925

Left at Fernando Po - - - - - 161

2,764 died between capture and adjudication.

NOTES.—1st. How many died between capture and shipment cannot be ascertained.

2nd. It is probable that 9 out of every 10 slave ships escaped capture; perhaps more.

3rd. In addition to the above, there were condemned, during the same period, at Havana, 16 vessels with 4,134 slaves; and at Rio de Janeiro, 4 vessels with 1,210 slaves.

SECOND.—The number of slaves imported into Brazil from the 1st of July, 1827, to the 31st of Dec. 1830:—

	Years	ending	Slaves	Vessels.
Rio de Janeiro,	2 1-2	31st Dec. 1830	150,537	in 368
Maranham,	3 1-2	31st Dec. 1830	3,301	in 36
Pernambuco,	2 1-2	30th June 1831	8,432	in 28
Bahia,	1 1-2	30th June 1830	22,202	in 60
Para,	1 1-2	30th June 1830	799	in 6
			185,331	498

Of whom 12,202 are reported to have died on the passage.

NOTE.—How many more slaves were introduced into other ports in the Brazils, we have no means of ascertaining. The above accounts were obtained from the Custom Houses of those ports, by the British Consuls resident there.

There can be little doubt but the mortality was considerably greater than reported, many vessels having simply given the number of slaves landed.

The number of slave ships employed in the Spanish slave trade, is said to be 127. Their slave markets are at Cuba, Puerto Rico, Brazil, French Colonies, and at Louisiana and Florida, in the United States. The demand for slaves is from 40 to 50,000 every year!

LIBERIA.

In November, 1833, BEVERLY R. WILSON, a very respectable free man of colour, residing in Norfolk, Va., went in the ship *Jupiter* to Liberia, for the special purpose of personally examining the condition of the Colony. He recently returned to Norfolk for his family; and the Editor of the *Herald* has fully conversed with him on the subject of his visit to Liberia.

"His statement," says that gentleman, "is worthy of all credit; and we were happy to find that he fully confirms the accounts which we had previously received of the prosperity and steady progress of the Colony in all its civil and moral interests.

"He states, more particularly, that he found the town of Monrovia quite a thriving and flourishing place, containing about fifteen hundred inhabitants, with five houses of worship: one Presbyterian, two Baptist, and two Methodist, carrying on a prosperous little trade with the natives, and with foreign vessels, of which there are always seven or eight, chiefly French and English, and some of our own country, in the port. The houses are generally plain; but decently built, and some of the new ones are even handsome. It is in fact, he says, a prettier place to look at than our Smithfield, which we know is one of the prettiest villages we have, especially as it has the advantages of a fine bay before it with ships in the harbour.

"The people, with few exceptions, are sober, industrious, orderly, and well-behaved. They are generally merchants and mechanics, and appear to be doing well; some of them have made a clever little property, and have very comfortable establishments. They are, also, on the best terms with the natives, who come freely into the settlement for trade and other purposes, and have no apprehension of any future hostilities with them. He saw several of the petty kings of the neighboring tribes, who came to Monrovia while he was there, attended by their servants, and called on the Colonial Agent, who received them, of course, with due attention, and gave them the customary presents, with which they were much pleased. A number of the natives, both men and boys, (but no women,) are employed by the Colonists as servants or *helps*, in their families, work for wages by the *moon*, or month, which they are always careful to demand at the day, and are very sure to get.

"The children (including some native ones) are taught in good schools, and seem to learn their books with eagerness. There is also a Sunday School which has a good many scholars, and is well supported.

"The climate, he says, is *delightful*. There is no winter, but the rainy season, which is, in fact, the most pleasant time. It does not rain constantly, but only a few hours in the day, with intervals of as many, and sometimes whole days, and several days at the time, and the weather is very rarely such as to interrupt either business or pleasure. The whole year is much more agreeable for people of colour than ours.

"The soil about Monrovia is not fertile, but there are good and rich lands about Caldwell, and some other settlements where the Colonists who cultivate the ground, easily raise cassada, potatoes, and other vegetables, and are beginning to raise rice, which, however, the natives can furnish, as yet, on better terms. The natural fruits of the country, such as oranges, plantains, and bananas, especially the last, are much finer than those of the West Indies.

"After this we are not surprised to hear, that the Colonists, with very few exceptions, (and those easily accounted for,) are not only satisfied, but highly pleased with the state of things about them, and full of courage and hope for the future, and we are truly glad to learn that they remember and often talk of their friends and benefactors in this country with the gratitude which becomes them, and which certainly entitles them to our best wishes for their continued prosperity and success."

The subjoined Address by Mr. Wilson, from the Norfolk Beacon, is introduced by the following remarks of the Editor of that paper:—

"The letter of BEVERLY WILSON, in this day's Beacon, gives an interesting account of the physical and moral condition of this promising Colony. The statements of the writer are worthy of entire confidence. Wilson has lived many years in this borough, and has always conducted himself with great propriety. He is a good mechanic, and is also a minister of the Methodist persuasion. The style of the letter is quite impressive, and the writer himself takes the advice which he gives."

TO THE FREE COLOURED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NORFOLK, JUNE 5th, 1835.

After a residence of rather more than one year in Liberia, I have returned to the United States. As my object was to satisfy myself respecting the condition of the Colony, previous to emigrating thither, I sought every opportunity of acquiring information, and flatter myself that I am in the possession of every fact that is at all calculated to excite interest or even to gratify curiosity. The result, in part, I lay before you simply for the reason, that very many conflicting reports have been in circulation, so much so, as to render it a most difficult matter to determine whether or not, a settlement thither would result advantageously. In consequence of this, many, very many, I am induced to believe, have been deterred from emigrating, and the Colony thereby has sustained considerable injury. Some of the communications have presented a fair and candid expose of things *as they exist*; others prepossessed and prejudiced in favor of the Colony, have given altogether too favorable an account; while a third with a heart bending for the loss of a valued friend, or chagrined at the loss of property (occasioned by imprudence in overtrading,) have wielded their pens with the avowed design and intention of blasting its prospects and bringing the whole scheme into disrepute. Should this communication correct these erroneous statements, my object shall have been accomplished. Liberia for eligibility of situation is not often excelled, and the facilities held out for a comfortable living rarely equalled; industry and economy are sure to be rewarded and crowned with a generous competency, for proof of which I cite you to a Williams, to a Roberts, to a Barbour,—and to a number of others, who, a few years ago, possessed very limited means, but who now live in all the affluence and style, which characterize the wealthy merchant and gentleman of Virginia. The successful prosecution of any enterprise in Africa, (as in America) depends to a very great extent upon the amount of capital invested—money is power every where, but particularly so in Africa, and he who emigrates thither with capital, possesses decided and very great advantages over every other class of emigrants; a small capital I esteem of paramount importance, and would by all means persuade my coloured friends, who intend to emigrate, to provide themselves with the means to commence business previous to going. This I esteem of vital importance, and ought not to be neglected.

The soil of Africa is exceedingly fertile, and will produce as much to the acre as the famous lands of the great valley of the Mississippi. Fruits of several kinds are abundant, and from experiments made, most of the tropical fruits succeed as well as in their native clime. But little attention thus far has been paid to Agriculture, owing to the fact that but few emigrants possess the means to embark in it. The cultivation of the land is attended with the same expense there as here, and the same obstacles present themselves to persons destitute of money.

Timber of various descriptions abounds, some of which would not for beauty and durability lose by a comparison with the Mahogany of St. Domingo, or of any other country. I have seen articles of Cabinet Ware manufactured in Monrovia that would grace our most fashionable houses, and would vie for beauty and taste with most of the same articles made in this country. As it regards the health of the Colony, I consider it as good as that of most of the Southern States. The aborigines live to an advanced period, and are unquestionably the most athletic, hardy race of men that I have ever seen. They are remarkably shrewd and cunning, and are very far from being those "dolts" or "idiots," which they have been represented to be; many of them read and write, and are very frequently an over-match for the Colonists in trade.

The African fever (the great humbug in this country,) is very similar to our Ague and Fever. It attacks the patient precisely in the same way, and its effects are pretty much the same, with this difference, however, that after the first paroxysm, you are apparently restored to health, and thus continue for 15 or 20 days, suffering no inconvenience from the attack but slight debility, and an appetite bordering upon that of a vulture's. This respite is deemed the most critical time, and the severity or otherwise of the 2nd attack depends upon your attention or non-attention to diet and exercise—during this respite, if proper attention is paid, the attack is slight, and you will in fact so far have recovered as not to regard the 3rd or 4th attack much. The morals of the Colonists I regard as superior to the same population in almost any part of the U. States. A drunkard is a rare spectacle, and when exhibited is put under the ban of public opinion at once. To the praise of Liberia, be it spoken, I did not hear, during my residence in it, a solitary oath uttered by a settler; this abominable practice has not yet stained its moral character and reputation, and Heaven grant that it never may. In such detestation is the daily use of ardent spirits held, that two of the towns have already prohibited its sale, or rather confined the sale to the Apothecaries' shops. In Monrovia it is still viewed as an article of traffic and merchandise, but it is destined there to share the same fate. The Temperance Society is in full operation and will ere long root it out.

The Sabbath is rigidly observed and respected, and but few cases occur of disorder, and they are confined to the baser sorts, a few of which infest Liberia.

Religion and all its institutions are greatly respected; in fact a decided majority are Religionists, and by their pious demeanor are exerting a very salutary influence, not only upon the emigrants, but also upon the natives, among whom, a door has been opened for the propagation of Christianity. Several have already embraced the gospel of Christ, and many others are anxiously desirous for an acquaintance with the Word of Life.

Day schools under the superintendence of competent instructors, are in successful operation. The advantages of education are properly appreciated, and considerable progress has been made, not only in the elementary but in some of the higher branches of an English education.

Sabbath Schools are attended to, and much good has already resulted from this pious enterprise.

Having written more than I designed, I conclude by saying, if you desire liberty, surely Liberia holds out great and distinguished inducements. Here, you can never be free; but there, living under the administration of the laws enacted by yourselves, you may enjoy that freedom which in the very nature of things, you cannot experience in this country.

Liberia, happy land! thy shore
Entices with a thousand charms;
And calls—his wonted thralldom o'er—
Her ancient exile to her arms.

Come hither, son of Afric, come
 And o'er the wide and weltering sea,
 Behold thy lost yet lovely home,
 That fondly waits to welcome thee.
 Yours, &c.

BEVERLY R. WILSON.

N. B.—In one or two months I return to Liberia.

The Commercial Advertiser of New York states that one of the Colonists, formerly a barber in Virginia, recently arrived at that port from Liberia, with a cargo of camwood, his own property, and sold it for a sum between five and six thousand dollars.

"We know," adds the Editor of the Commercial, "of many other instances in which coloured men, who, while in this country were not worth a shilling, have already realized a comfortable independence in Africa. It cannot be that with such facts before them, the free coloured population of the United States will long prefer the indigence, ignorance, and wretchedness, which must forever be their portion here, while such a field of successful enterprise is open to them in Africa."

School for Orphans in Liberia.—The Ladies' Society of Richmond for promoting female education in Liberia, have lately received letters from Mrs. Cyples, the coloured female employed by them to teach an Orphan School in Monrovia. She states that she instructs 32 girls between the years of 4 and 14 in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, plain sewing and marking.

Contributions are requested to be sent to Mrs. Charlotte Armstrong, Secretary, or Miss Ann Elizabeth Poore, Treasurer.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY FOR AFRICA.—Mr. *William Mylue*, of the Baptist Church, was ordained to the work of the ministry on the 15th of June; and on the 23rd of that month, at the Second Baptist Church in Richmond, he was solemnly set apart to the work of Missions in Africa. Mr. M. together with his wife, sailed on the 11th of July in the brig Susan Elizabeth, from New York.

The same vessel carried out the Rev. JOHN SEYS, his wife and three youngest children, the Rev. Mr. Crocker, Dr. SKINNER who goes as Colonial Agent for the present, and his daughter.

A Testimonial.—The following is extracted from the New York Evening Star, a print which, we believe, had not before taken part in the question of Colonization:

The friends of the Liberia scheme of emancipating the blacks, have really cause to be pleased with the experiment. It does seem to get on in a very flourishing and satisfactory manner. It goes on slowly it is true; but while the slave trade is very nearly ended on the one hand, the emigration to Africa increases on the other, and in time all who wish to go can go and carry with them the improvements of the age and the lights of civilization and religion. What a vast, benighted continent it still is—how little we know of it—how much remains yet to be done. The work can proceed gradually, but with certainty, and the American Government can make liberal appropriations in aid of the benevolent object in view. We read with pleasure the letters which coloured emigrants write to their friends in this country in favor of their new and natural home: they feel free, and are free in fact. If they will only adopt wholesome checks and restrictions, encourage temperance and industry, that country may yet be a most valuable asylum to the unfortunate.

[From the Journal of Commerce, June 26.]

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—Hastur M. Childers, Esq. of the parish of Carroll, Louisiana, died on the 21st of December last. The New Orleans Bulletin gives the following extracts from his will:—

“Having entire control of the following negroes, namely, Pat and family, and as many others as may come to my share in the division of the personal property* between my wife Matilda and myself, to be emancipated, as soon as provision can be made by the Legislature of the State, and conveyance to Liberia. My wish is that they shall be furnished from my estate, with tools, provisions, and good common clothing sufficient to last them one year, also the passage-money. My body servant Lewis, and sore neck Fanny, I wish to have bought, if they should not fall to my lot, and be emancipated, and \$500 to be given to each. I do appoint Horace Prentiss and James H. Hicks, to make the necessary provision with the Colonization Society, for the embarkation of the aforesaid negroes. I wish to have Martha Sellers to have given her \$5,000, provided she live to the age of maturity—to Narcissa J. Hewlett, \$1,000, for her name that was given to my daughter, who is now no more—to the parish of Carroll, \$2,000—to my mother Dicy Harris, an annuity of \$500 a year during her life time: Her son Huston Harris, a donation of \$4,000—to the Female Orphan Asylum at New Orleans, \$10,000, as a donation—the balance more or less, to the American Colonization Society, for the purpose of shipping off the free blacks to Liberia.

“It is my wish, that Horace Prentiss, James G. Hicks, and William Henderson, of Warrenton, be my Executors.”

A Recoil.—A gentleman residing at Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y., who had a few months ago contributed one hundred dollars to the New York City Colonization Society, felt strongly inclined, on reading the account of its late meetings, to enlarge his donation. In a letter to its Treasurer, dated June 12th, he says: “The additional incitement which was necessary to bring me up to the good work, has been abundantly supplied by the uncharitable and abusive Resolution” offered by Mr. George Thompson, and adopted by the Young Men’s Anti-Slavery Society of Boston, at their recent meeting. The writer concludes by saying,

“But still he [Mr. Thompson] is doing some good by abusing the friends of Colonization, and thereby exciting a generous sympathy for them and for the noble cause in which they are engaged. On the other half of this sheet you will receive a draft on Messrs. John Johnson’s Sons, for one hundred dollars, which please acknowledge when received, and apply it to sending some four or five unmitted slaves to the new Colony at Bassa Cove.”

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

On the 29th of May a Colonization meeting was held at the Musical Fund Hall in Philadelphia, which was attended by a large and respectable audience.

The Rev. Mr. PECK of Illinois, addressed the meeting, and confirmed the testimony given last winter by Bishop Smith of Kentucky to the happy influence of colonizing operations in his own and neighboring States. He declared that more than *all other causes*, the Co-

* About thirty negroes.

lization Society had been instrumental in exciting sympathy and originating action in behalf of the colored people in those States.

The Rev. GEO. W. BETHUNE addressed the meeting at some length and with his usual felicity, in support of the Colonization Society.

Mr. WASHINGTON DAVIS, a young coloured man, who had been for some time engaged in studying medicine and surgery, which profession he designs to practice in Liberia, presented his views of the principles of the Society and the condition of the Colony. He spoke with effect, and was listened to with attention.

CAPT. PARSONS, of the ship *Ninus*, testified to the intellectual and moral merit of the Colonists who went with him from Norfolk in October last; and to the importance of Colonial establishments on the coast of Africa in checking the Slave Trade, which, he stated, was every where vigorously prosecuted, except at those points which had been brought under the influence of the Colonization Society.

A collection was then taken up, amounting to \$170; and the meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 4th of June.

Accordingly on the 4th of June, P. M., the adjourned meeting was held at the Rev. Dr. Cuyler's Church. Most of the members of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, which had just been in session, attended; and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Thos. Dewitt, D. D. of New York, the Rev. John Gosman, D. D. of Kingston, N. York, the Hon. Peter D. Vroom, Governor of the State of N. Jersey, and the Rev. David Abeel, Foreign Missionary. A collection, amounting to \$150, was taken up.

A gentleman present has furnished the following sketch of a portion of the proceedings:

Gov. VROOM said he had not heard of any feasible plan, in relation to slavery, other than that proposed by the Colonization Society, and he expressed his fears in strong language, that if the avowed objects of Abolitionists were pursued, in the spirit evinced by certain persons, the result must be the dismemberment of the Union, the bathing of our peaceful shores in blood. The history of the world, he said, did not present an instance of slavery being abolished at once. In New York it had required twenty years, in New Jersey thirty years. He then gave a minute statement respecting the course pursued by N. Jersey in relation to slavery. In Feb. 1804, the legislature passed a law that all born after July 4, 1804, should be considered as born free, but should serve until they arrived at the ages, females of 21, and males of 25 years. Some persons had thought this period too long, others thought it too short. The effect of this enactment is that there is not now a slave in the State of New Jersey under thirty-one years of age. It is also a fact that manumissions become more frequent, almost in exact proportion to the increase of the number of free persons. Ten slaves are manumitted now, where one was manumitted formerly, and this while the number of slaves in the State has become comparatively small. If an attempt had been made in the State of N. Jersey, to declare the slaves free at once, it would have been put down by force. So he thought, the Abolitionists of the present day, by attempting too much, would defeat the very object they had in view. The example set by the State of N. Jersey ought to be, and he had no doubt, if proper measures were pursued, would be followed by the slaveholding States. Slavery would be abolished.

While the collection was taken up, the Rev. Mr. Bethune presented to the audience the son of one of the African kings, who has been committed to the care of the society to be instructed. His father had lately been a slave dealer, but now, thanks to the Colonization Society, was not.

The Rev. DAVID ABEEL commenced with a very interesting statement respecting his meeting the distinguished advocate of the Colonization Society, the Rev.

Mr. Seys, six years ago in one of the West India Islands. He, Mr. Abeel, had been, he said, among the heathen, where they were engaged in matters of higher worth than attending to the little niceties that he found engaged the attention of Christians in this country. He had not known, had not thought it possible, until lately, that a single Christian was opposed to the Colonization Society. He stated the particulars as to a conversation held by him recently with the driver of a mail cart at the South, where he was travelling, and with whom he had talked, to pass away the hours of the night. This person was a slave, but appeared to be well acquainted with all that is doing at the North—mentioned the names of all the principal Abolitionists, and spoke in the most dreadful language of what must result. He said that many of the slaves know how to read, though the masters were not acquainted with the fact, and they did read all that is published at the North. Mr. Abeel thought that certain publications would tend to the ruin of the country.—The slaves were not prepared for freedom. He concluded by urging that Christians should pray in relation to this subject.

The Rev. Dr. DEWITT, after the congregation had risen, offered a few remarks, expressing his congratulation on the union between the Society of Pennsylvania and that of New York. He thanked God for what had been effected by their united operation, and concluded by pronouncing the apostolic benediction.

LATE EXPEDITION FROM NEW ORLEANS.

In addition to the particulars contained in the Repository for March, April, and May, of the present year, in relation to the recent expedition by the brig Rover, we now give the following interesting letter from Mr. FINLEY, to the Editor of the Western Luminary:—

NEW ORLEANS, March 12, 1835.

Dear Sir:—In my former letter I gave you some account of the leading characters amongst the free people of colour who recently sailed from this port in the brig "Rover," for Liberia. I then promised you in my next to give some account of the emancipated slaves who sailed in the same expedition.

This promise I will now endeavour to fulfil, and I will begin with the case of an *individual* emancipation, and then state the case of an emancipated *family*, and conclude with an account of the emancipation of *several families* by the same individuals.

The first case alluded to, is that of a young woman emancipated by the last Will and Testament of the late Judge James Workman, of this city; the same who left a legacy of \$10,000 to the American Colonization Society. Judge Workman's Will contains the following clause in relation to her, viz: "I request my *statu liber*, Kitty, a quateroon girl, to be set free as soon as convenient; and I request that my Executors may send her, as she shall prefer and they think best, either to the Colonization Society at Norfolk, to be sent to Liberia, or to Hayti; and if she prefer remaining in Louisiana, that they may endeavour to have an act passed for her emancipation, if the same cannot be attained otherwise; and it is my Will that the sum of \$300 be paid to her after she shall be capable of receiving the same. I request my Executors to hold in their hand money for this purpose. I particularly request my friend, John G. Greeve, to take charge of this girl and do the best for her that he can."

Mr. Greeve provided her with a handsome outfit, carefully attended to her embarkation, and the shipment of her freight, and placed her under the care of the Rev. Gloster Simpson.

The next case alluded to above, is that of a *family* of eleven slaves emancipated for faithful and meritorious services, by the Will of the late Mrs. Bullock, of Claiborne County, Mississippi.

Mrs. Moore, the sister and Executrix of Mrs. Bullock's estate, gave them \$700 to furnish an outfit and give them a start in the Colony.

The third and last case alluded to above, consisted of *several families*, amounting in the whole to 26 individual slaves, belonging to the estate of the late James Green, of Adams County, Miss.

The following interesting circumstances concerning their liberation were communicated to me by James Railey, Esq. the brother-in-law, and acting Executor of Mr. Green's estate:

"Mr. Green died on the 15th of May, 1832, the proprietor of about 130 slaves, and left Mr. Railey, his brother-in-law, and his sisters, Mrs. Railey and Mrs. Wood, Executors of his last Will and Testament. Mr. Green's Will provides for the *unconditional* emancipation of but *one* of his slaves—a faithful and intelligent man, named Granger, whom Mr. Green had raised and taught to read, write and keep accounts. He acted as foreman for his master for about 5 years previously to his death. Mr. Green by his Will left him \$3000, on condition that he went to Liberia, otherwise \$2000. Provision was also made in the Will for securing to him his wife. Granger has been employed since the death of Mr. Green until recently as overseer for Mr. Railey, at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum.—Granger declines going to Liberia at present on account of the unwillingness of his mother to go there. She is very aged and infirm, and he is very much attached to her. She was a favourite slave of Mr. Green's mother, who emancipated her, and left her a legacy of \$1000. Granger came to this city with Mr. Railey, to see his friends, and former fellow-servants embark; and when he bid them farewell, he said with a very emphatic tone and manner, "I will follow you in about eighteen months."

Granger was the *only* slave *unconditionally* emancipated by Mr. Green's Will.—Concerning the emancipation, however, of other slaves, the Will contained the following clause, viz: "There are other negroes who will deserve to be liberated and receive portions out of my estate, which I leave to my acting Executors for the time being to determine." And in a *codicil* to his Will he expresses a desire that certain slaves therein named, (who are the same that sailed for the Colony in the Rover) should be liberated at such times as his Executors for the time being may think proper, if in their opinion said negroes or any of them, from their good conduct, should be entitled to their freedom according to his wishes"—and in the event of any or all of them being emancipated and removing to Liberia to reside, he desired that his Executors should give to each of them, so removing, an outfit and liberal provision out of his estate. In case they were liberated and did not go to Liberia, the provision for such out of his estate was to be regulated and given by his Executors according to their best judgment."

The day before his death, Mr. Green gave very minute instructions concerning these people; and desired that those whom the Executors might think worthy of emancipation should, if practicable, be instructed in preparing them for Liberia; and that Granger should be particularly enjoined to improve himself; for it was his desire that all who went to Liberia "should go as a band of brothers and sisters, and look upon Granger as their Father."

These persons were remarkable not only for their fidelity to their late master, and general good character, but also for their intelligence and business capacity. Mr. Railey told me, that all the heads of families amongst them, except one, had been overseers on large plantations, and that although their principal occupation had been agriculture, they possessed also a considerable knowledge of all the ordinary branches of mechanical industry, and three of them had a sufficient knowledge of the medical profession to put up prescriptions, bleed, pull teeth, &c. &c.]

The Executors of Mr. Green's estate were by no means slack in meeting the Testator's wishes concerning these people. Mr. Railey accompanied them to New Orleans, and both he and Mrs. Wood, who also was in New Orleans whilst they were preparing to embark, took a lively and active interest in providing them with every thing necessary for their comfort on the voyage and their welfare after their arrival in the Colony; and placed in my hands \$7000 for their benefit. One thousand dollars of which was appropriated towards the charter of a vessel to convey them to the Colony, with the privilege of 140 barrels freight;—sixteen hundred dollars towards the purchase of an outfit, consisting of mechanics' tools, implements of agriculture, household furniture, medicines, clothing, &c.—and the remaining four thousand four hundred dollars, partly invested in trade goods, and partly in specie, was shipped and consigned to the Governor of Liberia, for their benefit, with an accompanying memorandum made out by Mr. Railey, showing how much was each one's portion.

I have been thus minute in my details, not only to show the excellent character of these people and their fitness to add to the strength and character of the Colony of Liberia, but also to show the benevolent intention of their late owners in relation to them, and their deep and tender solicitude for their welfare;—and also to show with what prompt and generous liberality their wishes were complied with by their Executors. For it is worthy of remark, that the extent of the provision to be made for them, with the exception of Judge Workman's girl, was left entirely to their discretion. And in the case of the 26 belonging to Mr. Green's estate, even their emancipation was left to the option of the Executors, who, if I mistake not, are also the Residuary Legatees of the estate.

I will close this communication by relating one additional circumstance, communicated to me by Mr. Railey, to show the interest felt by Mr. Green in the success of the scheme of African Colonization. The day previous to his death, he requested Mr. Railey to write a memorandum of several things which he wished done after his death, which memorandum contains the following clause, viz: "After executing all my wishes as expressed by Will, by this memorandum and by verbal communication, I sincerely hope there will be a handsome sum left for benefiting the emancipated negroes emigrating from this State to Liberia; and to that end I have more concern than you are aware of."

I am authorized by the Executors to state, that there will be a *residuum* to Mr. Green's estate of *twenty or thirty-five thousand dollars*, which *they intend* to appropriate in conformity with the views of Mr. Green, expressed above.

Yours, &c.

ROBT. S. FINLEY.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

JOHN MARSHALL is no more. To other and abler pens, we leave the task of minutely delineating his life and character. But a brief notice of them in this Journal is required by the relation which he held to the American Colonization Society as its senior Vice-President, and the friend who gave to it the benefit of his constant advocacy, his wise counsel, his liberal purse, and his glorious name.

This great man, the eldest of fifteen children of Col. Thomas Marshall, all remarkable for talents, was born at the residence of his father in Fauquier County in the State of Virginia, on the 24th of September, 1755. Col. Marshall, a farmer of moderate fortune and imperfect education, but possessing high mental powers, personally instructed him till he was 14 years of age, at which time he was placed under other tuition. When he reached his 18th year, he had been the pupil of several successive teachers, under the last of whom his classical education was concluded, but was subsequently enlarged by himself. He embraced with enthusiasm the cause of his country, then making movements which led to the war of Independence; and he devoted much time to training a militia company in his neighborhood, and to reading the political publications of the day. In 1775 he was appointed First Lieut. of a company of minute-men enrolled for actual service, and was engaged in the battle of the Great Bridge, of December 9, 1775, where the British were bravely repulsed. In July, 1776, he was appointed First Lieut. in the Eleventh Virginia Regiment on the Continental Establishment, and in May, 1777, was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was subsequently engaged in the skirmish at Iron Hill, September 3, 1777, and in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth.

After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at York, Mr. MARSHALL commenced the practice of Law, having attended a course of Law Lectures given by GEORGE WYTHE, afterwards Chancellor of Va., and having been admitted to the Bar in 1780. He soon became eminent in the profession. In 1782, he was elected to the Legislature of his native State, and was made a member of the Executive Council. In 1783, he married Miss Mary W. Ambler, a lady to whom he had been attached before he left the Army. In 1784, he was again sent to the General Assembly as a Delegate from Fauquier; in 1787, from Henrico County, and in 1788, from the city of Richmond, which he continued

to represent during the years 1789, 1790, 1791. He was a member of the Convention of Virginia which assembled to deliberate on the Federal Constitution, and was a distinguished advocate of its adoption. In 1790, President Washington offered to him, but he declined to accept, the office of Attorney of the U. States for the District of Virginia. In 1795 he was again elected a member of the Legislature. In the following year he was solicited without effect by President Washington, to fill the vacancy in the mission to France, occasioned by the return of Mr. Monroe; but in 1797 was induced to accept the appointment tendered to him by President Adams, as one of three special Commissioners to that country. He returned in 1798, and in 1799 was elected to Congress, where his course, during the session of 1799—1800, was conspicuous and memorable. Perhaps no single intellectual effort in any nation or age ever made so deep an impression as his celebrated speech on the Resolutions offered February 20, 1800, by Mr. Livingston, on the surrender, by the President, of Jonathan Robbins, alias Thomas Nash, in execution of the 27th Article of the Treaty of 1794, between the U. States and Great Britain. It was a series of propositions of which the logic was so closely consecutive as to occasion the remark, that to deny the first of them was the only means by which the conclusion could be escaped.

On the 7th of May, 1800, Mr. MARSHALL was nominated to the Senate as Secretary of War, and on the 13th of the same month, was appointed Secretary of State. On the 10th of December following, he was appointed a Commissioner under the Act of Congress for an amicable settlement of limits within the State of Georgia.

On the 20th of Jan. 1801, he was appointed Chief Justice of the U. States. In this, one of the highest of earthly dignities, his services for a period of more than thirty-four years have been the constant theme of public admiration. His judicial opinions seemed the emanations of mere reason, exerting the highest faculties of which our nature is capable, unclouded by prejudice and purified from passion. The large class of them which expound the Federal Constitution, is regarded by a grateful country as the richest contributions to the value of that instrument which time has made.

During the intervals of official duty, CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL found time to compose his elaborate Biography of Washington: a performance, of which the fidelity, the clear and manly style, and the instructive matter have already secured for it a high rank among historical compositions.

In the year 1829, he was a member of the Convention called in Virginia to revise the Constitution of that State, and took as active a part in its deliberations as his advanced age, and long disuse of public speaking would permit.

The health of the Chief Justice, invigorated by the hardy athletic exercises to which his father had habituated him in boyhood, was shaken by the death of his wife on the 25th Dec. 1831, after a union for more than 48 years of uninterrupted affection. In the month of September, 1832, a disease of the bladder induced him to visit Philadelphia, where, on the 14th of Oct., an operation was performed on him by Dr. Physick, which he bore with characteristic fortitude. The result encouraged the hope that his life would be prolonged for many years, and that hope was undiminished so lately as the last term of the Supreme Court. But a severe fall before his departure from Washington, and a painful journey to Richmond, were followed by a tumor in his side and a prostration of his physical strength. His symptoms became so alarming that in June last he again proceeded to Philadelphia in pursuit of medical aid, but, as it soon appeared, with no prospect of relief. His son, Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL, of Fauquier County, a most estimable citizen and a distinguished member of the Legislature of Virginia, while on the way to visit him, had his skull fractured in Baltimore on the 27th of June, by the fall of a brick from the chimney of a burnt Courthouse, whither he had gone for shelter from a storm, and died of the injury on the third day subsequent. The melancholy fact was concealed from the dying father. The Chief Justice languished till Monday the 6th of July, when at six o'clock in the afternoon, two days after the anniversary of the Independence which he had contributed to achieve for his country, at the boarding house of Mrs. Crim, his career in this world was terminated. He

died, says his physician and friend, "with the fortitude of a Philosopher and the resignation of a Christian."

As soon as the event was known, the Philadelphia Bar met, and adopted Resolutions appropriate to the occasion, appointed a Committee of thirty to co-operate on its part with the bar in other parts of the U. States, in erecting a monument in the city of Washington, to his memory, a Committee of six to attend his remains to Richmond, and Mr. JOHN SERGEANT to pronounce his eulogium. The municipal authorities of Philadelphia have since requested Mr. BINNEY, the citizens of Alexandria, D. C. Mr. SNOWDEN, and the N. York Bar CHANCELLOR KENT, to perform a similar service; and the N. Y. Bar, in compliance with the invitation from Philadelphia, has appointed a monumental Committee. Such a Committee has also been appointed by the Bar of Baltimore, and one by that of the Bar of the District of Columbia. The Bar of the last named place has requested GEN. WALTER JONES, that of Boston Mr. WEBSTER, that of Petersburg Mr. MAY, and that of Cincinnati JUDGE WRIGHT, to pronounce the eulogium. Similar proceedings will, doubtless, be adopted by the profession generally throughout the Union. JUDGE HOPKINSON has been selected by the American Philosophical Society to prepare "an obituary notice, commemorative of the eminent virtues, talents and services of the deceased," to be inserted in the volume of its transactions now in the press.

On the afternoon next succeeding the death of the Chief Justice, the citizens of Philadelphia assembled in town meeting. In pursuance of Resolutions then adopted, they attended his remains from his lodgings to the place of embarkation. They reached Richmond about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of July 9th, and were received from the steamboat by ten distinguished citizens of that capital as pall-bearers, among whom were HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, President of the Court of Appeals, BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH, CHAPMAN JOHNSON, and ROBERT STANARD. The corpse was met at the County Court House by the citizens of Richmond, and conveyed to the new burying ground where it was interred next the grave of Mrs. Marshall. The funeral service was read by the Right Rev. BISHOP MOORE. During this mournful day, the flags of the shipping were flying at half mast, the bells were tolled, and minute guns fired. At three o'clock the stores were closed. About six o'clock a heavy shower of rain commenced, which continued for an hour and a half, completely drenching all engaged in the funeral ceremonies: "but every one," says an observer, "bore it patiently, remembering that the patriot and jurist had in early life encountered many storms in the cause of freedom."

The citizens of Richmond have since, at a public meeting held on the 10th of July, unanimously requested their Common Council to cause a monument to be erected, at the expense of the city, over his remains, with a suitable inscription commemorative of his merits and of their sense of them.

Though CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL was once a prominent actor on the theatre of Politics, he had so long retired from it, that his countrymen were enabled to form a judgment of his character which it is not probable that posterity will disturb. He had outlived the storm of party, and had lived down the injustice of envy. His services to his country had been so various, and in every department in which they were rendered so faithful and so able; in that especially to which the latter and larger portion of his public life was devoted, he did so much to augment her true glory and to stabilize her institutions; that for many years before his death his fame was regarded by general consent as national property, and each individual citizen was jealous of his share in it. No man had ever less of that popularity which is "run after;" "none more than he lived to enjoy of "that popularity which follows;" "that popularity which, sooner or later, never fails to do justice to the pursuit of noble ends by noble means."

The extent of it is indicated by the gloom which his death has cast over the land—a gloom deeper than any which had shadowed it since the death of WASHINGTON. The public sorrow has been manifested by the most impressive tokens. Courts of Justice have suspended their sittings; the press has put on the badge of mourning; the citizens have met together, seeking mutual consolation in rendering in common honor to the memory of the departed.—

The patriot feels that a pillar of the Constitution has fallen from under it, and anxious, undefined forebodings fill every mind.

As a Jurist, none of any age or country can justly be placed before the venerated subject of this notice. He has been called the American Mansfield.—Posterity may perhaps decide that justice will be done to the great name of Lord Mansfield, by altering the phrase, and styling him the British Marshall. Whatever scholastic superiority circumstances gave to Lord Mansfield, is more than counterbalanced by the union in his Cis-Atlantic rival of equal sagacity with uncompromising firmness. In the judgments of this great magistrate, the rectitude of his understanding was seen as plainly as its majestic power; and the voice of the law, as speaking in them, was, in the language of Hooker, “the harmony of the world.”

The mind of JUDGE MARSHALL, “simple, erect, severe, sublime,” was too great for ornament. In reasoning, he seldom resorted to the imagination or to distant analogies; for his propositions were so precisely conceived and so perspicuously stated, that no illustration could make them plainer. Truth was obviously the object of his pursuit. In obstructing his path to it, the most captivating creations of fancy, or the most elaborate sophistry was less than a cobweb. But the severity of his intellect did not extend to other parts of his character. His heart was kind and charitable; his temper cheerful; his manners gentle, and unaffected even to childlike simplicity. In presiding over the highest Court in the nation, his demeanour, with all its dignity, was so gracious as to give immediate ease to all, however before first approaching him they may have been awed by the splendor of his reputation. It was a common remark of pleaders at the Bar of the Supreme Court, that the deportment of the Chief Justice communicated a degree of self-possession to them which they had failed to acquire before inferior tribunals. If any variety could be observed in the amiableness of his manners, it was that it seemed more conspicuous towards the younger advocates. The mildness which marked his intercourse in all the relations of society, was connected with inflexible resolution. A citizen whose long life was one of illustrious services, whose character comprised all that is mighty in genius and lovely in virtue, was, as he deserved to be, the pride of his country. “All Israel shall mourn for him.”

The zeal of CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL in the cause of African Colonization was early, persevering and active. It was exhibited not only by munificent contributions to the funds of the Society, but by lively interest in the proceedings of the Managers and the concerns of the Colony. About a year before his death, he communicated to the writer of these lines several valuable suggestions for improving the condition, moral and physical, of Liberia; and urged particularly the importance of Christian piety in the Agent. The support afforded by such a man to the Colonizing Scheme, is of itself a sufficient answer to the numerous misrepresentations with which that scheme has been assailed.

In person, the Chief Justice was tall, and of a commanding presence. It was remarkable for the smallness of his head and the brightness of his eyes:—“that unerring index” which, even in extreme old age, in the language of the British Spy, “proclaimed the imperial powers of the mind that sat enthroned within.”

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, at a meeting held July 21, 1835.

On motion, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the Managers of this Society, in common with their fellow-citizens, deplore the death of JOHN MARSHALL, late Chief Justice of the United States, as a heavy national calamity; and that they will cherish his memory with the affectionate veneration due to his illustrious public services, his pre-eminent abilities and wisdom, and the unspotted purity of his life.

2. *Resolved*, That in the death of this great and good man, the American Colonization Society has lost a steady friend, a sagacious adviser, and a liberal benefactor; and that in token of their grief for this afflicting dispensation of Provi-

dence, and of their respect for the memory of the deceased, the Managers will themselves wear, and that they hereby recommend to the members and friends generally of the Society to wear, crape on the left arm for sixty days.

3. *Resolved*, That the next settlement which may be formed by the American Colonization Society on the coast of Africa, shall be called "MARSHALL."

4. *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to obtain and place in the office of the American Colonization Society, a faithful portrait or bust of the late JOHN MARSHALL.

5. *Resolved*, That this Board view with satisfaction the determination of the Bar in many parts of the country, to erect a monument to his memory in the city of Washington.

6. *Resolved*, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of the late JOHN MARSHALL.

GEN. WALTER JONES, the Rev. Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. FENDALL, were appointed the Committee to carry into effect the fourth Resolution.

By order of the Board:

JAMES LAURIE,

President of the Board of Managers of the A. C. S.

A true copy from the minutes:

P. R. FENDALL, *Recorder*.

[From the Cincinnati Journal.]

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION IN KENTUCKY.

Long since we expressed an opinion, that a large majority of the people of Kentucky are friendly to a system of gradual emancipation. This opinion was gained by personal acquaintance and correspondence, with many of the leading men of the State. The following, from the Lexington Observer and Reporter, develops a movement on this subject:

CONVENTION.—At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Shelby County, held at the Court-house in Shelbyville, Ky., on Saturday, the 23d May, in conformity with notice previously given, to discuss the expediency of taking the sense of the voters of this Commonwealth, as to the propriety of calling a Convention to form a new Constitution, Major Samuel White, being called to the chair, the following Resolutions were offered, and after considerable discussion, adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the system of domestic slavery as it now exists in this Commonwealth, is both a moral and a political evil, and a violation of the natural rights of man.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that the additional value which would be given to our property and its products by the introduction of free white labour, would in itself be sufficient under a system of gradual emancipation to transport the whole of our population.

Resolved, That no system of emancipation will meet with our approbation, unless Colonization be inseparably connected with it, and that any scheme of emancipation which will leave the blacks within our borders, is more to be deprecated than slavery itself.

Resolved, That it is believed by the present meeting, that the time has arrived for the people of Kentucky to call a convention, with the view of providing for the prospective emancipation of slaves, and for other purposes.

Resolved, That all present, who have voted the above resolutions, do hereby pledge themselves to use all lawful and prudent means to promote the objects expressed therein.

Resolved, That editors of newspapers throughout the State are hereby respectfully solicited to publish the proceedings of this meeting, in their respective papers.

Resolved, That this meeting now adjourn, to convene again at this place, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to discuss further the subjects presented in the preceding resolutions, and all citizens are solicited to attend and participate.

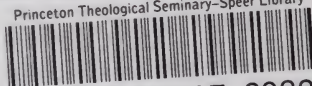
N. B.—The contributions for the last monthly period, and much other matter which had been prepared, are unavoidably deferred to the next number.

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